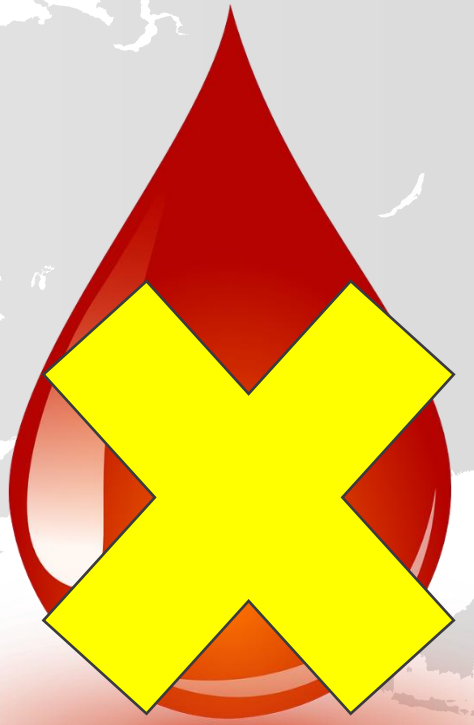


BLOODLESS WARS

No one was killed (just a Pig)

LIST OF BLOODLESS WARS

- McGowan's War
- Kettle War
- Aroostook War
- Pig War (aside from the death of a pig)
- Dodge City War
- Red River Bridge War
- Lobster War
- Honey War

LIST OF BLOODLESS WARS

- Anglo-Swedish War (1810–12)
- Three Hundred and Thirty Five Years' War
- Huéscar-Danish War
- 1987 Sino-Indian skirmish
- Turbot War
- Invasion of the Gambia

MCGOWAN'S WAR

McGowan's War was a bloodless war that took place in Yale, British Columbia in the fall of 1858. The conflict posed a threat to the newly established British authority on the British Columbia mainland (which had only just been declared a colony the previous summer), at the onset of the Fraser Canyon Gold Rush. It was called Ned McGowan's War after one of the conflict's main antagonists.

KETTLE WAR

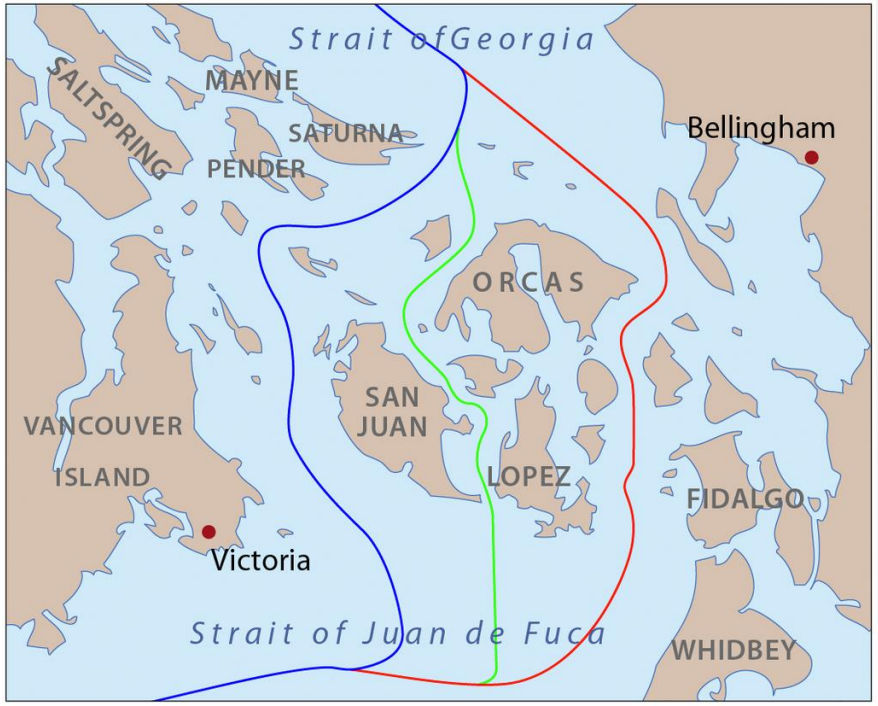
The Kettle War (Dutch: Keteloorlog or Marmietenoorlog) was a military confrontation between the troops of the Holy Roman Empire and the Republic of the Seven Netherlands on 8 October 1784. It was named the Kettle War because the only shot fired hit a soup kettle.
After the Dutch Revolt, the northern Netherlands formed their own republic, while the southern Netherlands remained with Spain. Since 1585, the northern Netherlands had closed off the Scheldt, so that the harbours of Antwerp and Ghent could not be reached by trade ships, and this remained so after the revolt.
Location River Scheldt, off Saeftinghe
Result Treaty of Fontainebleau

AROOSTOOK WAR

The Aroostook War (sometimes called the Pork and Beans War was a military and civilian-involved confrontation in 1838–1839 between the United States and the United Kingdom over the international boundary between the British colony of New Brunswick and the U.S. state of Maine. Two Canadian militiamen were injured by black bears prior to the diplomatic compromise. Top-level diplomats from the US and Britain met in Washington and forged a peaceful compromise, the Webster–Ashburton Treaty in 1842. It fixed the permanent border. The term "war" was rhetorical; local militia units were called out but never engaged in actual combat. The event is best described as an international incident.

PIG WAR (1859)

The Pig War was a confrontation in 1859 between the United States and the United Kingdom over the British–U.S. border in the San Juan Islands, between Vancouver Island (present-day Canada) and the State of Washington. The Pig War, so called because it was triggered by the shooting of a pig, is also called the Pig Episode, the Pig and Potato War, the San Juan Boundary Dispute and the Northwestern Boundary Dispute. Aside from the death of one pig, this dispute was a bloodless conflict.



Proposed boundaries:

The lines are as shown on maps of the time. The modern boundary follows straight line segments and roughly follows the blue line. The modern eastern boundary of San Juan County roughly follows the red line.

WATERCOLOR OF BELLE VUE SHEEP FARM SAN JUAN ISLAND AT TIME OF PIG WAR

DODGE CITY WAR

The Dodge City War was a bloodless conflict that took place between Luke Short and the Dodge City mayor, who tried to force Short to close the Long Branch Saloon and leave town. Luke called on several friends, including Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson, who supported him during his confrontation from April 28 to June 7, 1883. The event is best remembered because it produced one of the most iconic photos of Western gamblers and gunfighters who played roles in the history of the Wild West.

DODGE CITY WAR

Dodge City Peace Commission, early June, 1883. The men went to Dodge armed to support Luke Short in a confrontation with business interests that wanted to force him out of town. The title of "peace commission" (later applied to the photo) was ironic. Their presence did produce a peaceful resolution. According to a biography of Wyatt Earp by Casey Tefertiller, the photo was taken in the Conkling Studio at Dodge City in June 1883 and first appeared in the National Police Gazette on 21 July, 1883. From left to right, standing: W.H. Harris, Luke Short, Bat Masterson, W.F. Petillon. Seated: Charlie Bassett, Wyatt Earp, Frank McLain (possibly "M. C. Clark"; see Dodge City Peace Commission), and Neal Brown It's a "published pre-1923" historical photo

RED RIVER BRIDGE WAR

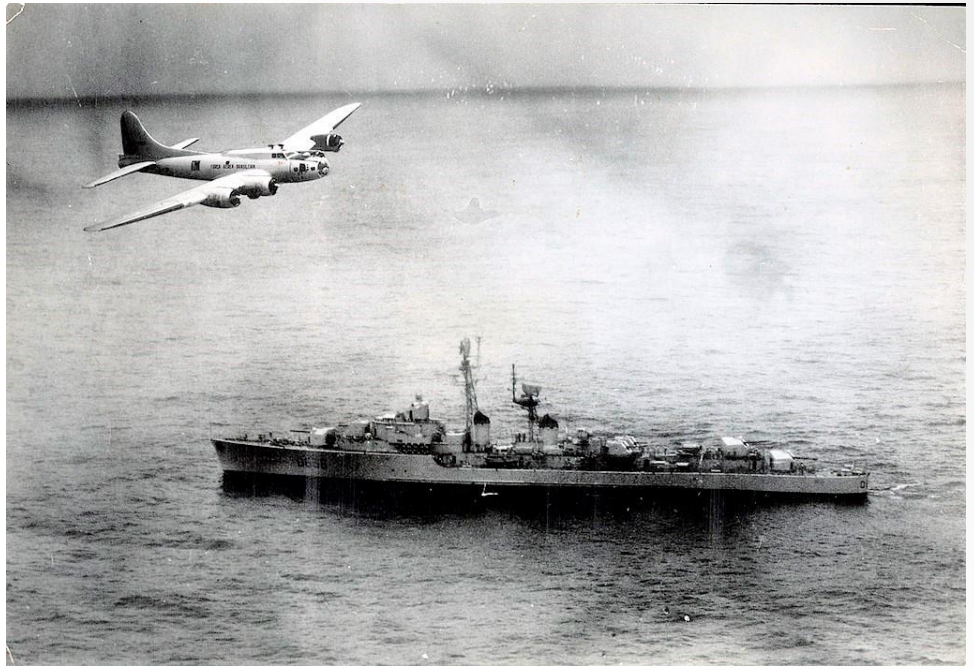
The Red River Bridge War was a boundary conflict between the U.S. states of Oklahoma and Texas over an existing toll bridge and a new free bridge crossing the Red River.

The Red River Bridge Company, a private firm owned by Benjamin Colbert, had been operating a toll bridge between Colbert, Oklahoma, and Denison, Texas, carrying U.S. Route 69 and U.S. Route 75. Texas and Oklahoma had jointly built a new, free span northwest of the existing toll bridge.

On July 10, 1931, the Red River Bridge Company obtained an injunction against the Texas Highway Commission (now Texas Department of Transportation), keeping it from opening the new bridge. The company said that the highway commission had promised in July 1930 to buy the old toll bridge for $60,000 (equal to $918,287 today). In reaction to the injunction, the Governor of Texas, Ross S. Sterling, ordered that the new free bridge be barricaded from the Texas end.

LOBSTER WAR

The Lobster War (also known as the Lobster Operation) was a dispute over spiny lobsters which occurred from 1961 to 1963 between Brazil and France. The Brazilian government refused to allow French fishing vessels to catch spiny lobsters 100 miles (160 km) off the Brazilian northeast coast, arguing that lobsters "crawl along the continental shelf", while the French maintained that "lobsters swim" and that therefore, they might be caught by any fishing vessel from any country. The dispute was resolved unilaterally by Brazil, which extended its territorial waters to a 200-mile zone, taking in the disputed lobsters' bed.

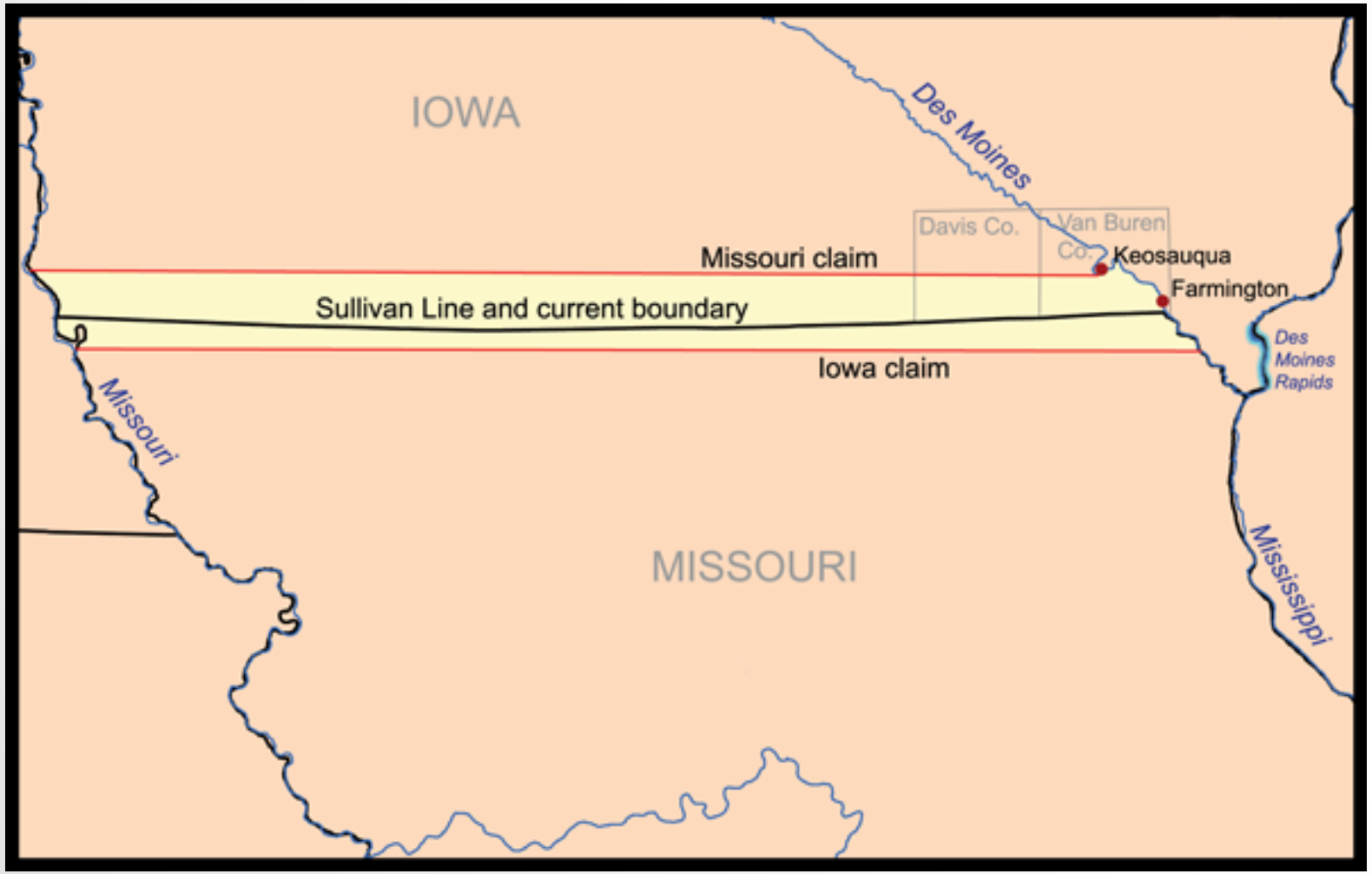


A Brazilian Air Force Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress flying over the French escort vessel Tartu, off the coast of Brazil in 1963.

HONEY WAR

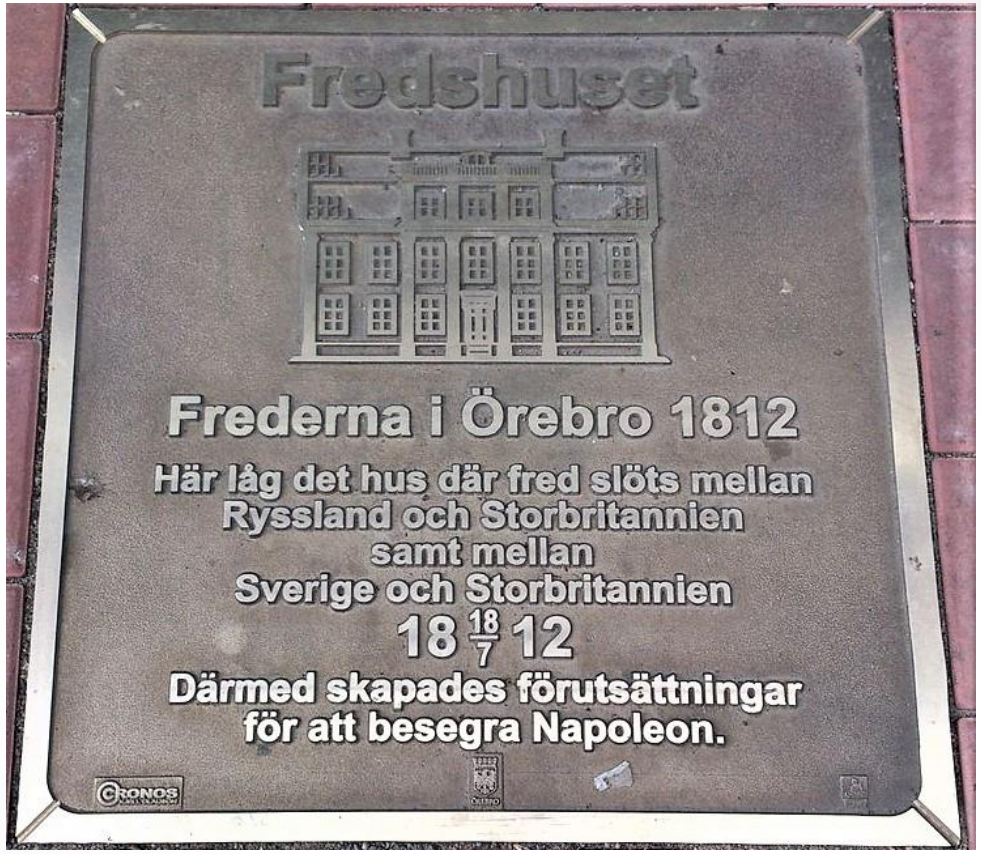
The Honey War was a bloodless territorial dispute in 1839 between Iowa Territory and Missouri over their border.
The dispute over a 9.5-mile (15.3 km) wide strip running the entire length of the border, caused by unclear wording in the Missouri Constitution on boundaries, misunderstandings over the survey of the Louisiana Purchase, and a misreading of Native American treaties, was ultimately decided by the United States Supreme Court in Iowa's favor. The decision was to affirm a nearly 30-mile (48 km) jog in the nearly straight line border between extreme southeast Iowa and northeast Missouri at Keokuk, Iowa that is now Iowa's southernmost point.
Before the issue was settled, militias from both sides faced each other at the border, a Missouri sheriff collecting taxes in Iowa was incarcerated, and three trees containing beehives were cut down.

THE MAPS SHOWS THE LANDS DISPUTED IN THE HONEY WAR BETWEEN MISSOURI AND IOWA. IT IS BASED ON THE TEXT OF THE COURT DECISION SETTLING THE DISPUTE.



ANGLO-SWEDISH WAR (1810–1812)

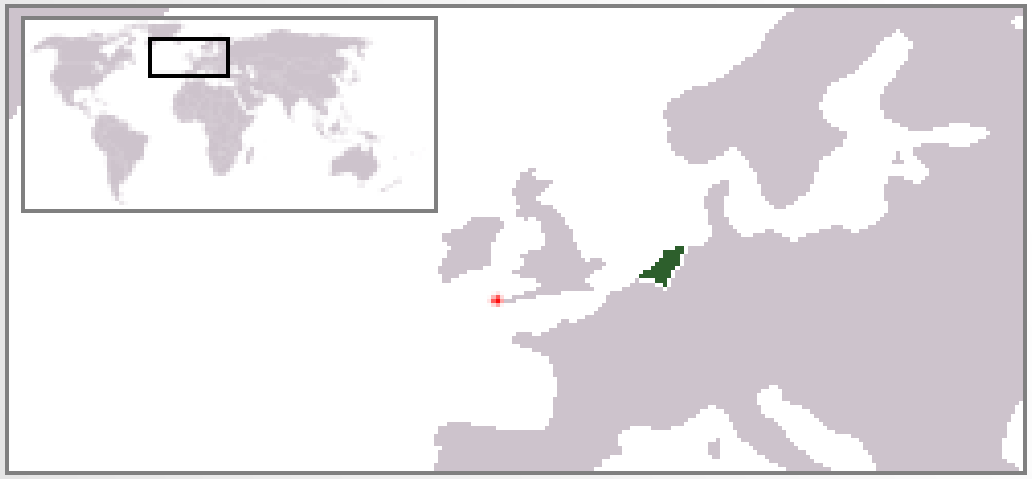
During the Napoleonic Wars until 1810, Sweden and Great Britain were allies in the war against Napoleon. As a result of Sweden's defeat in the Finnish War and the Pomeranian War, and the following Treaty of Fredrikshamn and Treaty of Paris, Sweden declared war on Great Britain. The bloodless war, however, existed only on paper, and Britain was still not hindered in stationing ships at the Swedish island of Hanö and trade with the Baltic states.



THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIVE YEARS' WAR

The Three Hundred and Thirty Five Years' War (Dutch: Driehonderdvijfendertigjarige Oorlog, Cornish: Bell a dri hans pymthek warn ugens) was an alleged state of war between the Netherlands and the Isles of Scilly (located off the southwest coast of Great Britain), and its existence is disputed. It is said to have been extended by the lack of a peace treaty for 335 years without a single shot being fired, which would make it one of the world's longest wars, and a bloodless war. Despite the uncertain validity of the declaration of war, and thus uncertainty about whether or not a state of war ever actually existed, peace was finally declared in 1986, bringing an end to any hypothetical war that may have been legally considered to exist.

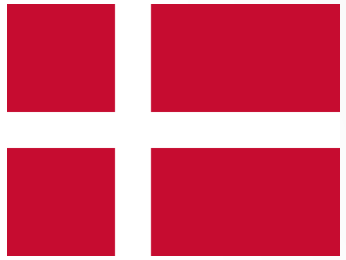
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIVE YEARS' WAR



Date March 30, 1651 – April 17, 1987
Location
Isles of Scilly
Result Status quo ante bellum

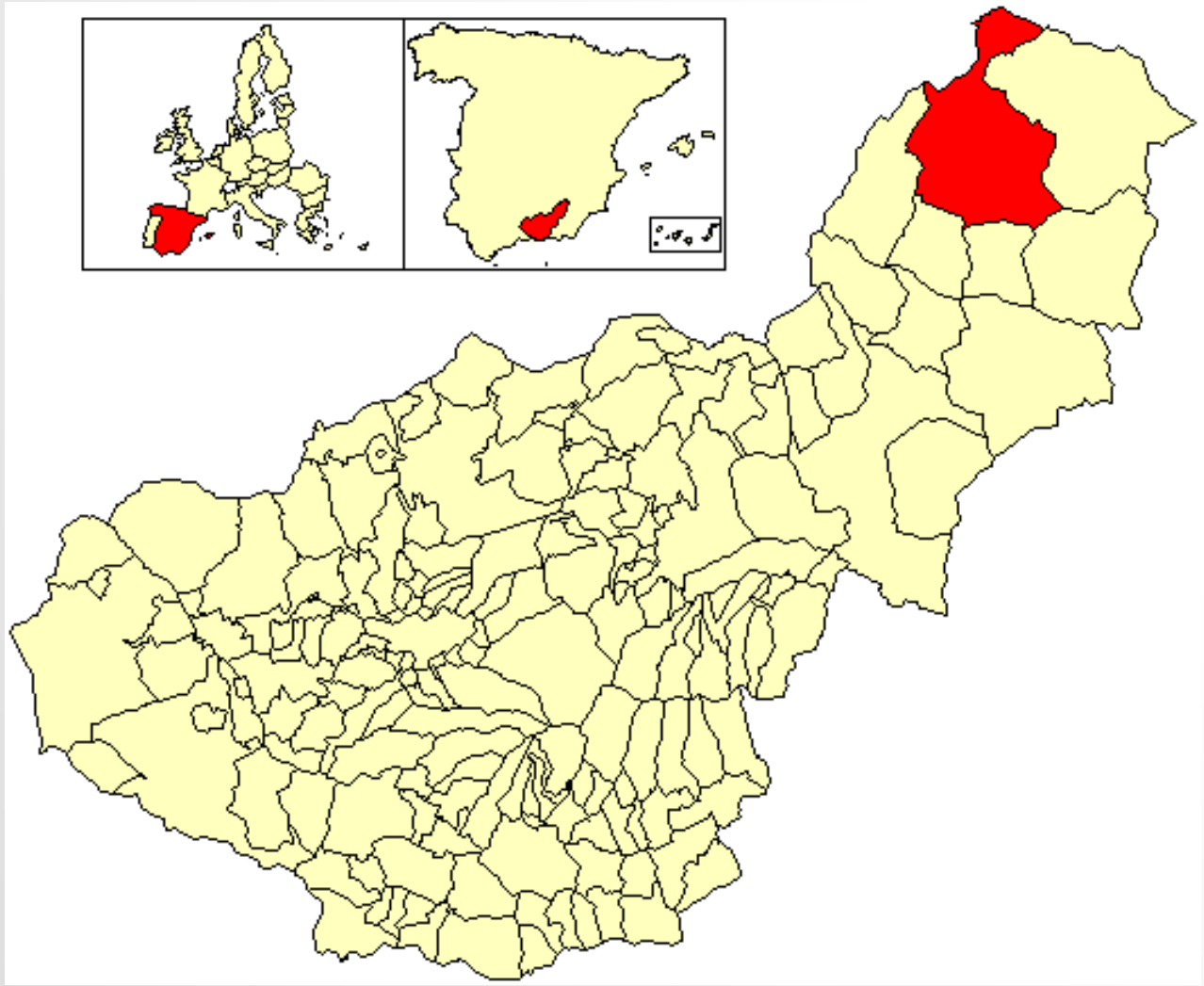
Map the opposants of the 335 years war : Dutch Republic in green, Isles of Scilly in red.

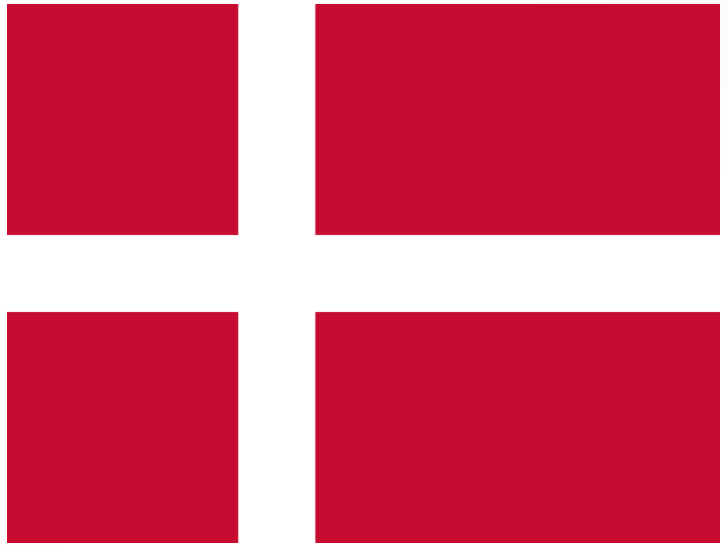
HUÉSCAR-DANISH WAR



When the Iberian Peninsula was conquered by Rome, Osca was a town of the Turdetani, and incorporated into the Roman province of Hispania Baetica. However, purportedly ancient coins from this town are not genuine.

Between 1809 and 1981, Huéscar was technically at war with Denmark, as a result of the Napoleonic wars over Spain, where Denmark supported the French Empire. This official declaration of war was forgotten until it was discovered by a local historian in 1981, followed by the signing of a peace treaty on 11 November 1981 by the city mayor and the Ambassador of Denmark. Not a single shot was fired during the 172 years of war, and nobody was killed or injured.

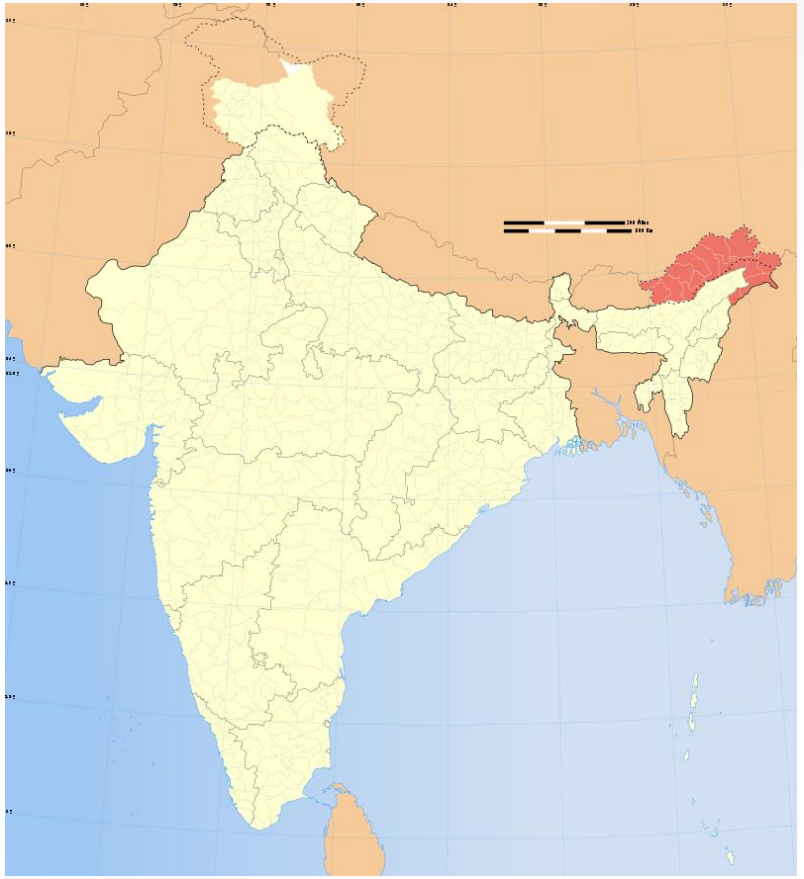




1987 SINO-INDIAN SKIRMISH

The 1987 Sino-Indian skirmish was the third military conflict between the Chinese People's Liberation Army Ground Force and Indian Army that occurred at the Sumdorong Chu Valley, with the previous one taking place 20 years earlier.

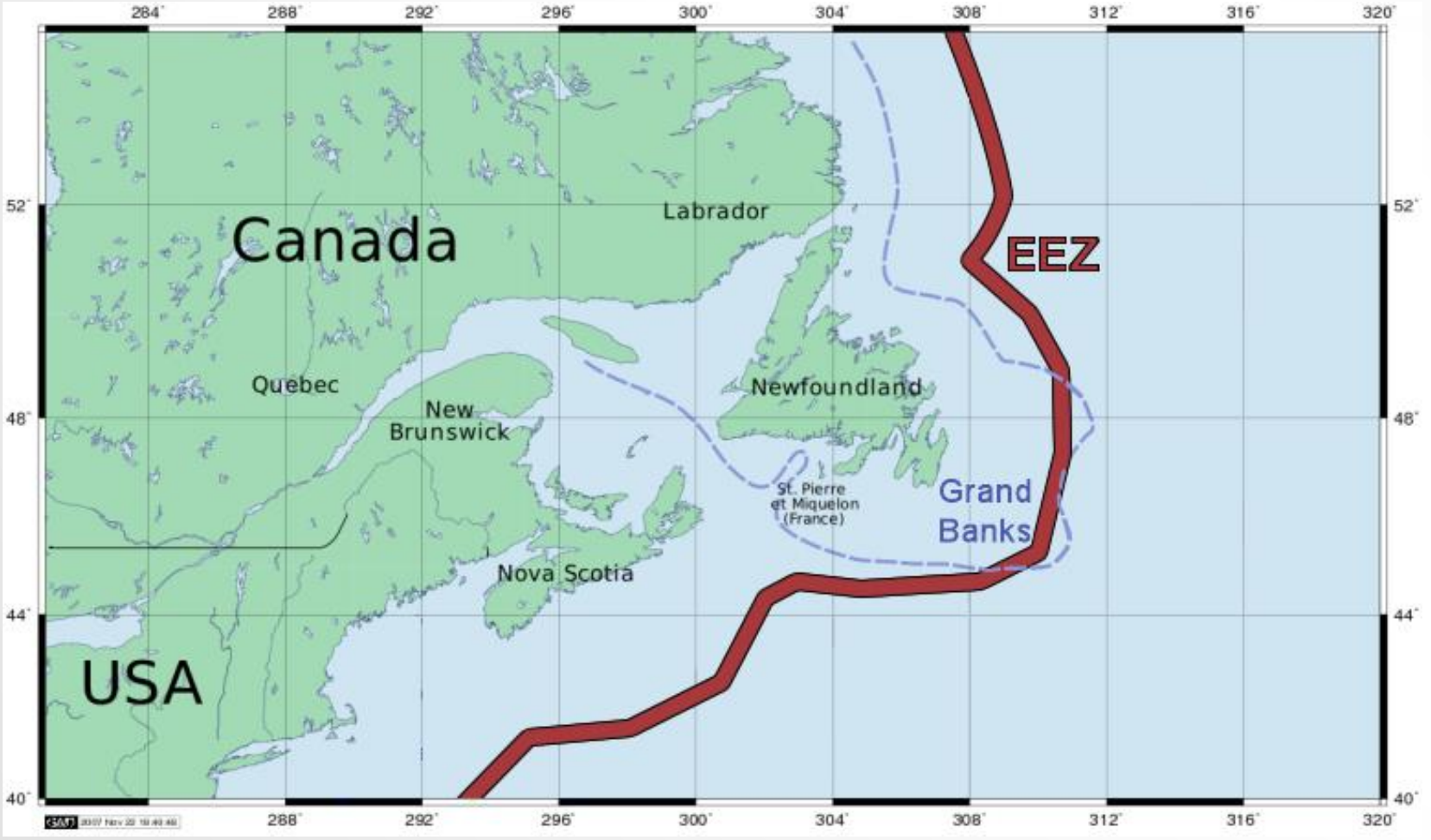
Locator map of the state of Arunachal Pradesh, India with district boundaries.



TURBOT WAR

The Turbot War (known in Spain as Guerra del Fletán) was an international fishing dispute and bloodless conflict between Canada and Spain, and their respective supporters.
On 9 March 1995, Canadian officials from the Canadian Fisheries Patrol vessel Cape Roger boarded the Spanish fishing trawler Estai from Galicia in international waters 220 nautical miles (410 km; 250 mi) off Canada's east coast baseline after firing three 50-caliber machine-gun bursts over its bow.[4] They arrested the trawler's crew then forced the Estai to a Canadian harbor. Canada claimed that European Union factory ships were illegally overfishing Greenland halibut (also known as Greenland turbot) in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) regulated area on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, just outside Canada's declared 200-nautical-mile (370 km) exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

THE LOCATION OF THE BULK OF THE CONFLICT

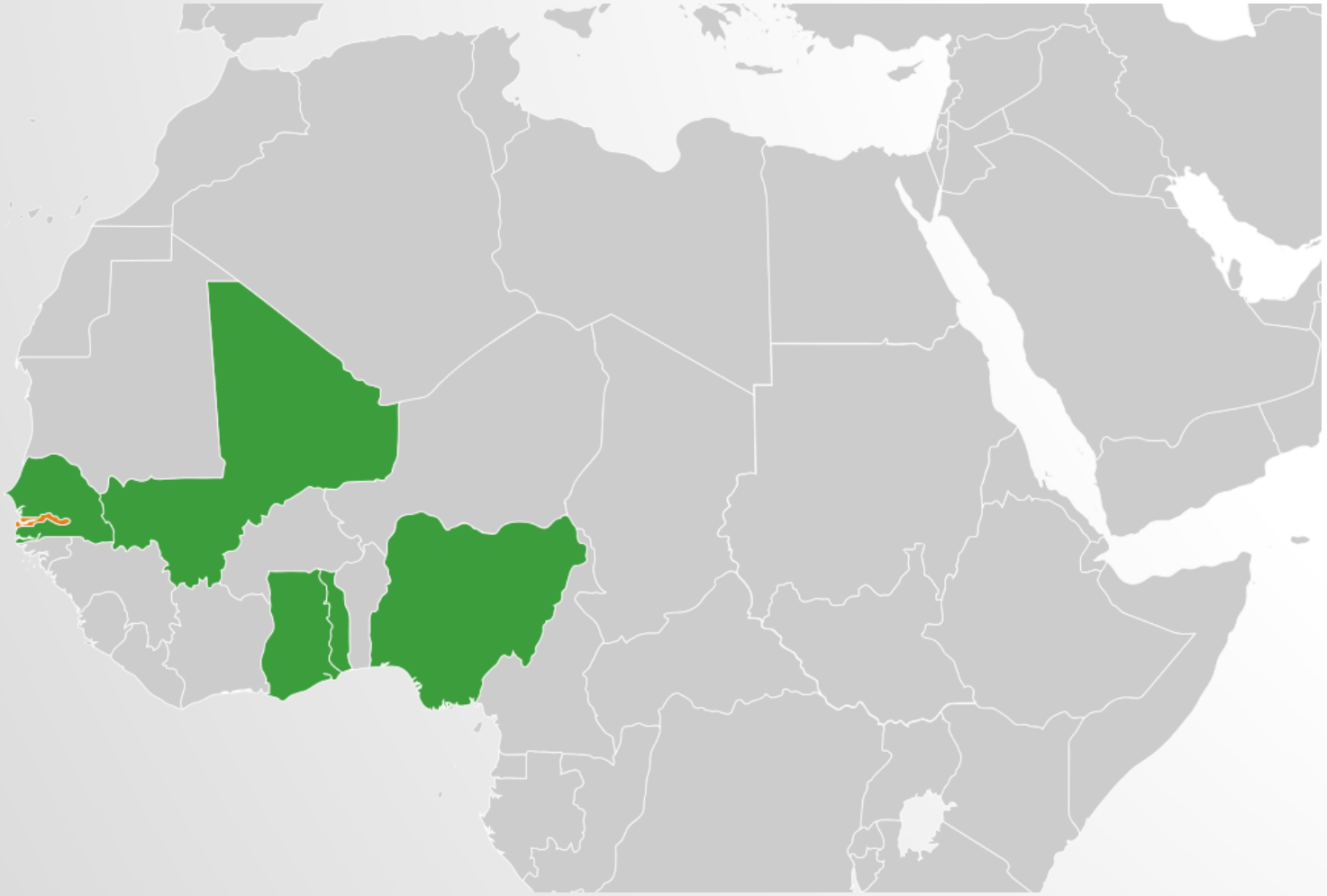


ECOWAS MILITARY INTERVENTION IN THE GAMBIA

The ECOWAS military intervention in the Gambia or the ECOWAS Mission in The Gambia (abbreviated ECOMIG) – code-named Operation Restore Democracy – is an ongoing military intervention in the Gambia by several West African countries. The intervention was launched to resolve a breakdown of internal order in the government of the Gambia that resulted from a dispute over the country's presidency. The dispute had led to a constitutional crisis in the country. The intervention began in January 2017, and in June 2017, the term of the ECOWAS military mission was extended by a year.

The brief period of open conflict at the beginning of the mission was precipitated by the refusal to step down from power of Yahya Jammeh, the long-standing President of the Gambia, after he disputed the victory of Adama Barrow in the 2016 presidential election.

ECOWAS MILITARY INTERVENTION IN THE GAMBIA



A few hours after the initial incursion, the three countries gave Jammeh a last chance to step down. He then stepped down and left the country on 21 January.
Barrow returned to the country on 26 January 2017